THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

FRIDAY, *July* 12, 1745.

N°. 12.

TURIN, March 27.

Commodore Oſborne, on board his Britannic Majeſty's Ship the Eſſex, is arrived at Vado; and has taken the Command of the Squadron on the Genoeſe Coaſt, which conſiſts of 6 of 70 Guns, 4 of 50, and 3 of 40. He propoſed to go on a Cruize to the Weſtward, ſo ſoon as the Ships had taken in their Wood and Water.

March 30. The Army commanded by Prince Lobkowitz being inferior in Number to that of Spain and Naples, it is ſaid that a Reinforcement, conſiſting of 8 Battalions of Foot, and 2 Regiments of Horſe, will be ſent him from hence, under the Command of Prince Carignar and General Sinzani. The new Work which the King has cauſed to be made to the Fortifications of Coni, will be finiſhed before the 15th of next Month: The Artillery of that Fortreſs will be augmented with 86 Pieces of new Cannon, 52 of which are already upon the Road thither. As to Demont, 'tis thought that the Fortifications of that Place will be thoroughly repaired in 6 or 7 Weeks. All the Piedmonteſe Militia are marched towards the neighbouring Mountains, to oppoſe the Paſſage of the Spaniſh Troops; and are to be ſupported by ſeveral Battalions and ſome Regiments of Dragoons.

From the Auſtrian Camp in Bavaria, April 9. General Lips had Orders to march before Day-break, with the Huſſars and Waraſdins towards Eiſer-Eck, to take this important Poſt from the Enemy if poſſible; which Orders the ſaid General executed with great Exactneſs, and attacked the Caſtle with ſuch extraordinary Courage, Sabre in Hand, in Sight of the Enemy's Army (which was encamped about a League from Eiſer-Eck, on one Side of the Amber), that the Garriſon, upon the Waraſdins coming to the Gates, beat a Parley, as was done at Villhoven; in Conſequence of which, all the Troops of the Place, amounting to 439, were made Priſoners of War; among whom were 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, a Major, and 15 Officers.

The ſame Evening, Baron Berenclau and General Palfi, with their Detachment, and General Lips, with the Huſſars and Waraſdins, marched towards Moſpurg, and cannonaded the Enemy's Camp, which was on the other Side of the Amber, with 4 Field-Pieces; upon which the Enemy immediately ſtruck their Tents, and left their Camp with the utmoſt Precipitation, retreating towards Munich. Our Huſſars purſued them that Night.

This is the third Place of Rendezvous the Enemy have been beaten from; and it is confirmed by Deſerters who come over in great Numbers, that they are in great Confuſion.

Hague, April 16. We learn from Bavaria, that on the 2d Inſtant General Berenclau cauſed a Detachment to paſs the River Danube at Deckendorff, under the Command of Baron Lutzen; who diſlodged the Enemy from Fiſcherdorff and Nadernberg, ſeized upon the Caſtle of that Name, and oblig'd the Enemy to retire with great Precipitation from Platleng, which the Auſtrians took Poſſeſſion of. The Bavarians have alſo abandoned Straubingen, Burghauſen, Kelheim, and Landſhut, which laſt ſurrender'd before it was ſummoned by the Auſtrians. There were conſiderable Magazines at all theſe Places. From Peterſburg we learn, that the Empreſs is determined to conſult with the maritime Powers concerning her Anſwer to the Grand Signior, on his offering his Mediation to the Chriſtian Powers.

Vienna, April 3. The taking of Wilſhoven is conſider'd here as a Matter of great Importance, and that for many Reaſons: It has obliged the Enemy to abandon the beſt Part of Bavaria, and to ſlight ſome Poſts of great Conſequence; it has put 45000 of their beſt Troops into our Hands, as Priſoners of War; and it has thrown the Court of Bavaria into ſuch Conſternation, that there is Reaſon to believe we ſhall ſoon hear from Munich of Propoſitions of Peace.

From the Body of Inſurgents in Sileſia, April 9. The Commanding General Count Joſeph Eſterhaſi, having on the 6th Inſtant ordered General Caroli to obſerve the Enemy, and the latter having heard that they were in Roſenberg, he attacked them with the Inſurgents on the 8th with ſo much Bravery, that the Pruſſians were obliged to abandon the Suburbs, and retire into the Town; upon which the ſaid General cauſed two Companies of his Troops to diſmount, and obliged the Enemy to quit the Town alſo, and to retire into an incloſed Garden, where they capitulated: The Officers to march out with their Baggage and Arms, but the reſt without any Signs of Honour, and to be obliged not to ſerve againſt the Queen for a whole Year. Juſt as the Capitulation was going to be ſigned, a Lieutenant-Colonel came up with a Succour; but they were ſo vigorouſly attacked by the Inſurgents, that they were obliged to aſk Quarter, and give themſelves up Priſoners of War. The Pruſſians, in ſetting Fire to a Magazine, ſet the whole Town on Fire.

Nurenberg, April 7. The Auſtrians have extended themſelves in ſuch a Manner in Bavaria, that the French who were in the Neighbourhood of Nieuſtadt are as it were cut off from the Bavarian Army, which Count Thoring is aſſembling near Landſhut.

Hague, April 14. The laſt Letters from Hanover ſay, that they were making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions all over that Electorate, to prevent an Invaſion: That the regular Troops and Militia are aſſembling; and that they reckoned to be aſſiſted in caſe of Need, not only by the Munſter Troops, but alſo by a Body of 8000 Saxons, and the ſame Number of Danes.

April

April 16. M. Mann, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, communicated Yeſterday to the Government his Diſpatches; and we are told that they contain an Account, that M. Maillebois has demanded of Prince William of Heſſe, as Stadtholder of that Landgravate, a Paſſage for 55 Battalions and 92 Squadrons, which are to be detached from that Army, in order to make an Irruption into the Electorate of Hanover. According to ſome private Letters from Francfort, this great Detachment is to be commanded by M. Maillebois in Perſon, and is to march on the 24th Inſtant; by which Time, it is believed the Prince of Conti will arrive in that Army, and continue to make Head againſt the allied Forces under the Duke of Aremberg, while the Marſhal executes this grand Scheme; which the French Court is ſaid to have more at Heart, than the Progreſs of the War either in Flanders or in Italy. We likewiſe learn by the ſame Letters, that the French Marſhal has made ſome new Propoſitions to the Elector of Mentz; and at the ſame Time ſignified to his Electoral Highneſs, that if they are not complied with, he ſhould find himſelf obliged to bombard his Capital.

Breſlau (a City of Bohemia, the Capital of Silеſia), April 10, N. S. The King of Pruſſia's Deſign to diſlodge the Hungarian Forces on the other Side of the Oder, met with ſo ſtrong a Reſiſtance, as not only to be defeated, but it ſeems, a great Part of the Command appointed for that Purpoſe was fallen upon by the Hungarians, in the Neighbourhood of Zultz, and forced to retreat with great Loſs. Between Nieuſtadt and Beneſchau, in Upper Silеſia, ſuch another Party found an Opportunity a few Days ago, to ſeize upon the Tranſport of Regimental Cloaths, going for the Pruſſian Regiments in thoſe Parts, which Loſs alone is computed at 15000 Rixdollars. *(A Rixdollar of Pruſſia is equal to* 4*s.* 6*d. Sterling.)*

Augſburg, April 9. Count Bathiani will acquire immortal Reputation, by ending a War of ſuch Conſequence before the Campaign is well begun; for to him we aſcribe all the extraordinary Diſpoſitions that have been ſo wiſely made, and ſo happily executed. The Prince de Dourlach, who commanded the Body of Auſtrians who were to have attacked Kelheim, finding it abandoned, immediately repaired the Bridge which the French had broke down, paſſed the Danube, and having joined the beſt Part of the Garriſon of Ingolſtadt, marched with them directly towards the Army of Count Bathiani. Another Body of the Queen of Hungary's Troops, compoſed of the Regiments of Schulemburg, Waldeck, Bayayra, Mery, and Wormbrand, paſſed the Danube at Straubingen, in order to join the Army likewiſe. Count Bathiani having concerted theſe unexpected Junctions, is in full March for Munich, in order either to force the Bavarians to Battle, or conſtrain them once more to abandon Munich; and conſequently the Electorate. Abundance of valuable Goods arrive here every Hour from Munich; and the Elector's beſt Effects are ſaid to be pack'd up, ready to be ſent to this City.

Montabour, April 15. A Body of Auſtrian Huſſars brought to Lahnſtein, on the 10th Inſtant, 130 Waggons laden with Forage, which they had carried off from the French in the Neighbourhood of Dietz.

Auſburg, April 16, N. S. The Elector and his Miniſters are arrived here. Yeſterday the Auſtrians were very near Munich, and are ſuppoſed to be by this Time actually in Poſſeſſion of it. The Empreſs ſtill remains there with the Princeſſes her Daughters.

Francfort, April 22. There are Letters from Venice which intimate, that they have Advice from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Signior, in order to give Weight to the Offer of his Mediation, deſigns to ſend Miniſters to the Chriſtian Powers engaged in the preſent War; and at the ſame Time to fit out a powerful Fleet, and cauſe an Army of 100,000 Men to take the Field.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 16. Advices from Madrid, received by a certain Miniſter here, bring that there is a mighty Project in Agitation between the Spaniſh Court, that of Verſailles, and ſome others, for electing the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, Emperor; and to cauſe the Crown of Poland to be again placed on the Head of King Staniſlaus. By ſome Circumſtances it appears, that this is a real Fact.

LONDON, March 28.

The St. Peter, from St. Domingo for Nantz, with 220 Tons of Sugar, 20 Tons of Indigo, and a conſiderable Quantity of Cotton, is taken by the Great-Britain Privateer, and carried into Falmouth. —— The Chateau Dogger Privateer, of Dunkirk, of 12 Carriage Guns, 8 Swivels, and 86 Men, is taken by the Wager Man of War, and ſent into Yarmouth. —— Another French Privateer, Name and Force unknown, is taken by the Falcon Man of War, and ſent into Harwich. —— A Daniſh Ship, laden with Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Iron, Planks, Maſts, &c. for France, is taken by the Sutherland Privateer, and carried into Dover. —— A French Letter of Marque Ship, of 400 Tons, 14 Carriage Guns and 50 Men, laden with Sugar and Indigo, from St. Domingo for Nantz, valued at 20,000*l.* Sterling, is taken by the Charming Nancy Privateer of Jerſey.

The Schooner Merrimack, from Boſton for Falmouth, was taken the 4th Inſtant by a Privateer of Bayonne. —— The Bell Frigate, Starkey, from St. Kitt's for London, with 600 Hogſheads of Sugar, is taken by a French Privateer and carried into St. Maloes. —— The Royal Oak, Lecorne, from New-England for London, is taken and carried into St. Maloes. —— Another Engliſh Ship, called the Induſtry, is taken and carried into the ſame Place.

April 13. Letters from Silеſia ſay, that the Auſtrians had ſet Fire to ſome Magazines of the Pruſſians at Neiſs, which continued burning 3 Days, and had done inexpreſſible Damage.

April 20. The Chevalier de Champigny, Miniſter from the Elector of Cologn, received Yeſterday by an Expreſs the News of an Accommodation being concluded at Fueſſen, on the 20th Inſtant, N. S. between the Houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria, which he has notified to his Majeſty's Miniſters, and to ſeveral Foreigners of Diſtinction reſiding here.

The French Lieutenant-General Segur, after the unfortunate Blow of Pfaffenhoven, retired *incognito* to Augſburg; where the Elector of Bavaria refuſed to ſee him, alledging that his ill Conduct had ruined his Affairs.

Yeſterday came Advice, that his Majeſty's Ship the Alderney, Capt. Toms, had taken a Spaniſh Privateer, and carried her into Liſbon.

A few Days after, Capt. Taverner, in the Garland Privateer, took and brought into the Tagus, the San Cottano Privateer, which had been but 6 Days out of Cadiz.

Whitehall, April 20. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint his Grace John Duke of Bedford, the Right Hon. John Earl of Sandwich, Archibald Hamilton, Vere Beauclerck, George Anſon, and George Greenville, Eſquires, and the Hon. Henry Legg, to be Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the Kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, and all the Dominions, Iſlands, and Territories thereunto reſpectively belonging.

Extract from the Craftsman, *N°.* 973. This Writer having undertaken to ſhew, that a vigorous Exertion of our Naval Power is the only Way to humble France and Spain, that an ill Uſe we have made of this Power, and how we ſhould uſe it for the future, gives us the following Account of this our

Rates,	Number of Ships,	Guns each,	Men each,
1	6	100	950
2	16	90	750
3	59 — 12 of	80	600
	23 of	70	480
	24 of	60	400
4	31	50	300
5	22 — 16 of	44	240
	6 of	40	200
6	22 — 1 of	24	150
	21 of	22	130

Fire-Ships,	19	Hoſpital-Ships,	2
Bomb-Ketches,	9	Sloops,	11
Store-Ships,	2	Yatchts,	7

In the ſeveral Parts of the Weſt-Indies, belonging to us, we have 19 Ships of War ſtationed, excluſive of the preceding Liſt; ſo that the whole Number of Ships, *&c.* in the Britiſh Navy will ſtand thus; *viz.*

Firſt, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Rate Ships,	156
Fire-ſhips, Bomb-Ketches, Store-ſhips, Hoſpital-ſhips, Sloops, and Yatchts,	50
Ships of War ſtation'd in the Weſt-Indies,	19
Total.	225

In this Number, the Reader muſt take Notice, that the Victory, the Northumberland, and the Grampus Sloop, all which have been loſt or taken, are not included.

Here is a View of our Naval Power: And from the Number of Ships which blocked up the united Fleets of France and Spain at Toulon, we may judge of the Effects of ſuch a Navy as the Britiſh, under the Direction of Men of Knowlege, Courage, and Integrity.

BOSTON, June 10.

His Excellency Governor Morris, having upon the 24th of May laſt, laid before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of New-Jerſey, ſome important Diſpatches he had received from Governor Shirley at Boſton, and from Commodore Warren at Cape Breton, which he recommended to their Conſideration; they thereupon unanimouſly reſolved, 'That there be a Bill prepared for 'applying immediately the Sum of 2000 *l.* of the Intereſt Mo-'ney now in the Treaſury, for his Majeſty's Serviee, to be 'tranſmitted to his Excellency Governor Shirley, in Proviſions 'for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Subjects at Cape-Breton.

The following is a Liſt of the Naval Force now in his Majeſty's Service, on the Expedition againſt Cape-Breton; *viz.*

His Majeſty's Ships,	Guns.
The Superbe, Commodore Warren,	60
The Princeſs Mary, Capt. Edwards,	60
The Vigilant Prize, Capt. Douglaſs,	64
The Mermaid, Capt. Montague,	40
The Eltham, Capt. Durrel,	40
The Hector, Capt. Cornwall,	40
The Launceſton, Capt. Terrel,	40
The Bien Aimé, Capt. Gayton.	24

And 3 more expected ſoon from England.

In the Pay of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, 3000 Land-Troops; and the following Veſſels,

Ships,	Guns.
The Maſſachuſetts, Capt. Tyng,	20
The Cæſar, Capt. Snelling,	20
The Shirley Galley, Capt. Rouſe,	20

Sloops,	Guns.
The Snow Prince of Orange, Capt. Smethurſt,	16
The Brig. Boſton Packet, Capt. Fletcher,	16
Capt. Donahew,	12
Capt. Saunders,	8
Capt. Boſch,	8

And near 100 Sail of Tranſports.

Alſo hired of the Rhode-Iſland Merchants, by the ſaid Province,

	Guns.
A Ship, Capt. Griffin,	20
A Snow, Capt. Thompſon,	16

In the Pay of the Colony of Connecticut, their Proportion of Troops, 500 Men; and their Colony Sloop of 16 Guns.

In the Pay of the Province of New-Hampſhire, their Proportion of Troops, 350 Men; and their Province Sloop.

In the Pay of Rhode-Iſland, no Soldiers; but their Colony Sloop of 16 Guns, and 80 Men.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

By Capt. Rees, from Antigua, there is Advice, that 4 of the largeſt Ships of the French Squadron were cruizing to the Windward of Barbadoes, to intercept a large Fleet of Merchantmen bound thither, under the Convoy of Admiral Medley, who 'tis ſaid, left England with 6 Ships of the Line. Ten Sail of Merchantmen of Force, bound to Jamaica, which came away without the Convoy, were arrived at Antigua in 30 Days from Plymouth; by whom they have an Account, that one Ship of 70 Guns, one of 60, and one of 50, under Command of Commodore Lee, were bound to Antigua directly to reinforce Commodore Knowles, and were not to take any of the Trade under their Convoy. 'Tis ſaid, that as ſoon as theſe Ships are joined, they are to join Admiral Medley, leſt he ſhould be attacked by the whole French Squadron under M. Caylus, which conſiſts of 9 Sail; *viz.*

Ships,	Guns,	Men,
L' Eſperance,	74	650
Le Northumberland,	70	600
Le Trident,	64	550
Le Serieux,	64	550
Le Diamant,	56	500
L' Aquillion,	44	450
One Frigate,	36	300
One Ditto,	30	300
One Ditto,	30	300

One Fire-Ship, and one Bomb-Veſſel, fitted ſince they came to Martinico.

June 20. Capt. Burroughs, who arrived here on Saturday laſt from Ireland, informs us, that on the 21ſt of May, he met with 3 Engliſh Men of War, bound to Cape-Breton; *viz.* the Sunderland, of 60 Guns; the Canterbury, of 60 Guns; and the Cheſter, of 50 Guns; each of which had, beſides their Complement, 40 ſpare Seamen and 40 Soldiers: They had with them a French 26 Gun Ship, which they had taken; ſhe was bound to Newfoundland, to cruize on the Banks. They had receiv'd Intelligence of the ſmall French Squadron bound to Cape-Breton; and Capt. Burroughs told the Commodore, that he had been chaced 4 Days before by a large black Ship, which was ſuppoſed to be one of them.

By Capt. Darrel from Barbadoes there is Advice, that 2 more Men of War were arrived there from England.

Capt. Evans, who arrived here on Saturday from Newcaſtle, ſaw the Virginia Fleet inward bound from England.

We hear that the Cæſar Privateer, Capt. North (belonging to Cowes, but bound to this Place), which had taken ſeveral valuable Prizes, was herſelf taken in the Channel by a French Privateer of 30 Guns, and carried into St. Maloes.

June

ANNAPOLIS.

On the 15th *ult.* arrived at Oxford the Ship Cunliffe, Capt. Johnſon, and the Ellis and Anne, Capt. Aſhburner, both of and from Liverpool.

In our Gazette, Number 4, we mentioned an Engagement between the Cunliffe, Capt. Pritchard, and a French Privateer; we have ſince received a full Account of that Action, wrote by a Perſon then on board, and Printed at Liverpool; and the ſaid Captain having been ſome Years an Inhabitant of this Province, we hope the following Particulars, extracted from the ſaid Account, will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

Homeward bound from Virginia, on Monday the 7th of January, 1744-5, about 7 o'Clock in the Morning, 9 Leagues to the Northward of Cape-Clear, we made two Sail right a-head, Wind S. S. E. and thick hazy Weather; the one a large Snow, the other a Ship deeply laden, ſuppoſed to be her Prize. At a Quarter paſt 8, the Snow loos'd her fore and main Top-ſails, haul'd up her main Sail, hoiſted a French Jack upon her Enſign Staff, and bore down upon us: We then made all clear and ready for fighting, and hoiſted Engliſh Colours. Having obſtinately engaged 'til 12, we turned one Reef of our Top-ſails, to make him bear harder, he being to Windward, and our Ship very ſtiff. He rolled to Windward much, and ſhipped ſo much Water, that he was obliged to let fall his Bow-Ports always ſo ſoon as he had fired the Guns. About 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon the Captain was ſhot in the Head by a Muſket Ball, as he was leaning over the Side of the Quarter-Deck, Hero like, to ſee if the Guns were pointed ſo as to do Execution; he dropt down immediately, and before we could carry him to the Surgeon, another of our ſmall Number was ſhot in the Thigh: Notwithſtanding this, and our Ship being in a moſt miſerable Condition, we were all reſolved to get clear or die, and Shot flew about as thick as Hail; 'til we hoiſted the bloody Rag at the main Top-maſt Head, to ſhew that we would neither give nor receive Quarter, and at the ſame Time gave 3 Huzza's; whereupon he hoiſted a white Pendant on his main Top maſt Head, which a lucky Shot fired from our Round-houſe ſoon brought down. He did not ſalute us above twice after this, which we returned; and about 5 o'Clock he grew quite ſick of the Game, and left us. We then made the beſt of our Way home, after repairing ſome material Damages as well as we could, and arrived ſafe at Liverpool on the 18th of January, with a valuable Cargo. Our Ship had but 38 Men and Boys, none of which ſhewed the leaſt Sign of Fear during the Engagement; and was deeply laden: The Privateer had 20 Carriage-Guns, beſides Swivels, and 200 Men. By this we may judge, that French Superiority in Number is in no wiſe adequate to true Engliſh Courage. The Merchants are making a pretty Collection for the Ship's Crew, which may encourage others to do the like.

The following Epitaph, deſigned for Captain Pritchard, not more worthy of him than he of it, we ſhall (after firſt acknowleging the Favour received from the Gentleman who tranſmitted us the Copy of it), here preſent to our Readers.

EPITAPH.

Reader, whoever thou art,
Whether Land-man, or Sea-man,
Be grateful, and beſtow,
Not Tears, but juſt and well-earn'd Praiſes
Upon the Memory of him, whoſe Remains lie here,

Captain JOHN PRITCHARD,
Ever Honeſt, Faithful, Induſtrious, in his Truſt;
A true BRITISH *Sea-man;*
In Life Uncenſured and Unreproached;
In Death Gallant, Heroic, Triumphant;
Maſter of the Ship Cunliffe, *equipp'd for Trade, and not for Battle.*
In the Paſſage home from Virginia, *deeply laden,*
He was attacked on the 7th of January, 1744,
By a French *Privateer, ſtrong, fleet, and greedy of Spoil;*
Defending his own Liberty, and the Merchants Property, from
thoſe inveterate Foes
To the Commerce and Welfare of his Country,
With great Bravery and Intrepidity,
He was mortally wounded in the Head by a Muſquet-Ball:
The Enemy repulſed, his Cargo ſafe, his Veſſel ſteering into this
her Port,
His own Duty faithfully and reſolutely diſcharged,
With Succeſs and Glory he expired
On the 17th of January, 1744, *Aged* 39.
His gallant Crew, worthy of ſuch a Maſter;
His grateful Owners; All,
To whom the Trade and Navigation of Great-Britain *is dear,*
So applauding here below the finiſhing of his Courſe,
As we truſt his great Lord and Maſter will do above; ——
Well done, thou good and faithful Servant!

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away the 3d Inſtant from the Subſcribers, in *Prince George's* County, an *Engliſh* Convict Servant-Man, named *John Reed*, by Trade a Blackſmith, middle ſiz'd, about 30 Years of Age, full faced; had on an old Fearnothing Jacket, an Oſnabrigs Shirt and Trowſers, very black: He took with him a large natural-pacing Sorrel Horſe, with a large Blaze on his Face, about 5 Years old, with an old Saddle and Bridle.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, and brings him to either of the Subſcribers, near Rock-Creek, ſhall have 3 *l.* Reward.

THOMAS OWEN,
KENNEDY FARRELL.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Queen Anne's* County, *Maryland*, on the 18th of *June* laſt, a Servant Man named *John Galloway*, by Trade a Shoemaker, is about 25 Years of Age, of a middle Stature, well-ſet, has ſhort ſandy Hair, his Face much freckled, the fore Finger of his right Hand is uſeleſs, and two Joints of his little Finger are cut off: He ſtole and took with him a middle-ſiz'd ſprightly Bay Mare, branded on the near Shoulder D, and K on the off Buttock, with a long ſwitch Tail trimm'd, and a ſtanding and hanging Mane; he alſo took a Hunting-Saddle with Leather Houſing, and a Curb Bridle. He had ſundry Cloaths, *viz.* a light-colour'd Shagg Duffel double-breaſted Coat, a brown Camblet Coat and Breeches, a white Grogram Veſt, checkt Trowſers, 4 white Shirt, a Caſtor Hat with ſilk Lining, and new Shoes.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Man, with the Mare and Cloaths, ſo as the Owner may have them again, ſhall have Seven Pounds Reward, Current Money of the Province he ſhall be taken in; beſides what the Law allows, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

HINSON WRIGHT.

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